1	2	3
56	Ghusick Underground Coal Project, ECL	,,
57	Tilaboni Underground Project, ECL	,,
58	Road River Diversion schemes for mine III of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. Neyveli.	,,

Statement-IV

Names of Mining Projects which have been rejected under & Forest Conservation Act, 1980 during the period from 1-8-89 to 31-7-92

S.No.	Name of the Project	Reason for rejection
1	Lease of extension of Melkunji & Siranlli village.	Rejected on merit
2	Mining lease to Bharat Aluminium Company.	Do.

News item captioned 'Bhopal's Institutes of mismanagement

3826. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the New Delhi Edition of Statements dated 30th July, 1992 under the caption 'Bhopal's institutes of mismanagement'; and

(b) if so, what are Government's plans in view of growing awareness of Environmental protection and disaster management requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Government have seen the news report.

(b) The Indian Institute of Forest Management is an autonomous organisation funded by the Government of India. It has also received assistance from Swedish International Development Agency for some of its development programmes. The Institute has been facing teething problems, accentuated by absence of a regular Director. A regular Director is now in position and the tempo of development of the Institute and the coverage and content of its academic activities is expected to pick up. The accounts of the Institute are subject to audit by the office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and irregularities pointed out by the audit are attended to on a continuing basis.

Environmental Planning and Coordination Organisation (EPCO), Bhopal is a body under the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Ministry of Environment & Forests is providing financial assistance to this Organisation under Environmental Information System (ENVIS) programmes for collection, collation, retrieval and dissemination of information for Environmental Management pertaining to the State of Madhya Pradesh. Some of the major activities of the ENVIS Centre at EPCO include the following:

— A directory on-Governmental Organisation dealing with the subject of Environment in Madhya Pradesh has been updated.

— Information about the status of environmental research in various universities in Madhya Pradesh is being updated.

— The Centre has commissioned a video film on pollution aspects of cement industries in Madhya Pradesh.

— The Centre responded to specific queries on environment received from various users.

Disaster Management Institute (DMI) was established by Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1987. One of the important activities of this institute is to organise training programmes on disasters and their management for both public and private sector industries. So far, the Institute is reported to have conducted 27 training courses related to prevention, mitigation and management aspects of man-made as well as natural disasters. This is a State level Institute and no Central grant is given to the Institute.

Installation of pollution control equipment

3827. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what fiscal incentives are provided by the Central Government for installation of pollution control equipments;

(b) the number of units which have availed of such incentives from March to June, 1992 and the corresponding number for 1991-92; and

(c) what steps have been taken to use solid waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There are at present several fiscal incentives for installation of pollution control equipment including excise/custom duty exemption for installation of pollution control equipment to the actual users or to the manufacturers of the equipment.

Under the World Bank assisted Industrial Pollution Control Project, started from November, 1991 loans are available to large and medium scale industrial units to instal pollution control devices at concessional rates of interest.

(b) A total of 19 units have availed Excise Duty Exemption and one unit has availed custom duty exemption during March, 1991 to June, 1991. During the period between March 1992 and June, 1992, 22 units have availed excise duty exemption and two units have availed custom duty exemption.

(c) Incentives to use solid wastes generated by various industries like flyash generated by the coal-based thermal power stations, red-mud generated by the primary aluminium industry and phosphogypsum generated by the phosphatic fertilizer industry have been given as they are all good raw material for building and/or construction activities.

A number of fiscal concessions for the final products from the waste items are available. These include:

(i) Exemption of excise duty on the production of building materials using flyash or phosphogypsum in 25 per cent or more quantities as raw materials.

(ii) Exemption of excise duty on bricks and tiles manufactured using red-mud (25 per cent or more as raw material) and light weight hollow/solid bricks and other components.

(iii) Exemption of custom duty on the import of equipment, machinery and capital goods required for the production of building materials using flyash phosphogypsum.

(iv) Reduction in the excise duty from 15 per cent to 5 per cent on the prefab components required for housing, using waste like phosphogypsum.

(v) Exemption of excise duty on doors and windows using plastics and steel panel doors, to encourage use of various wood substitutes.